

ECONOMIC AND GLOBAL ISSUES

Linking European values with European interests

Peace



Security



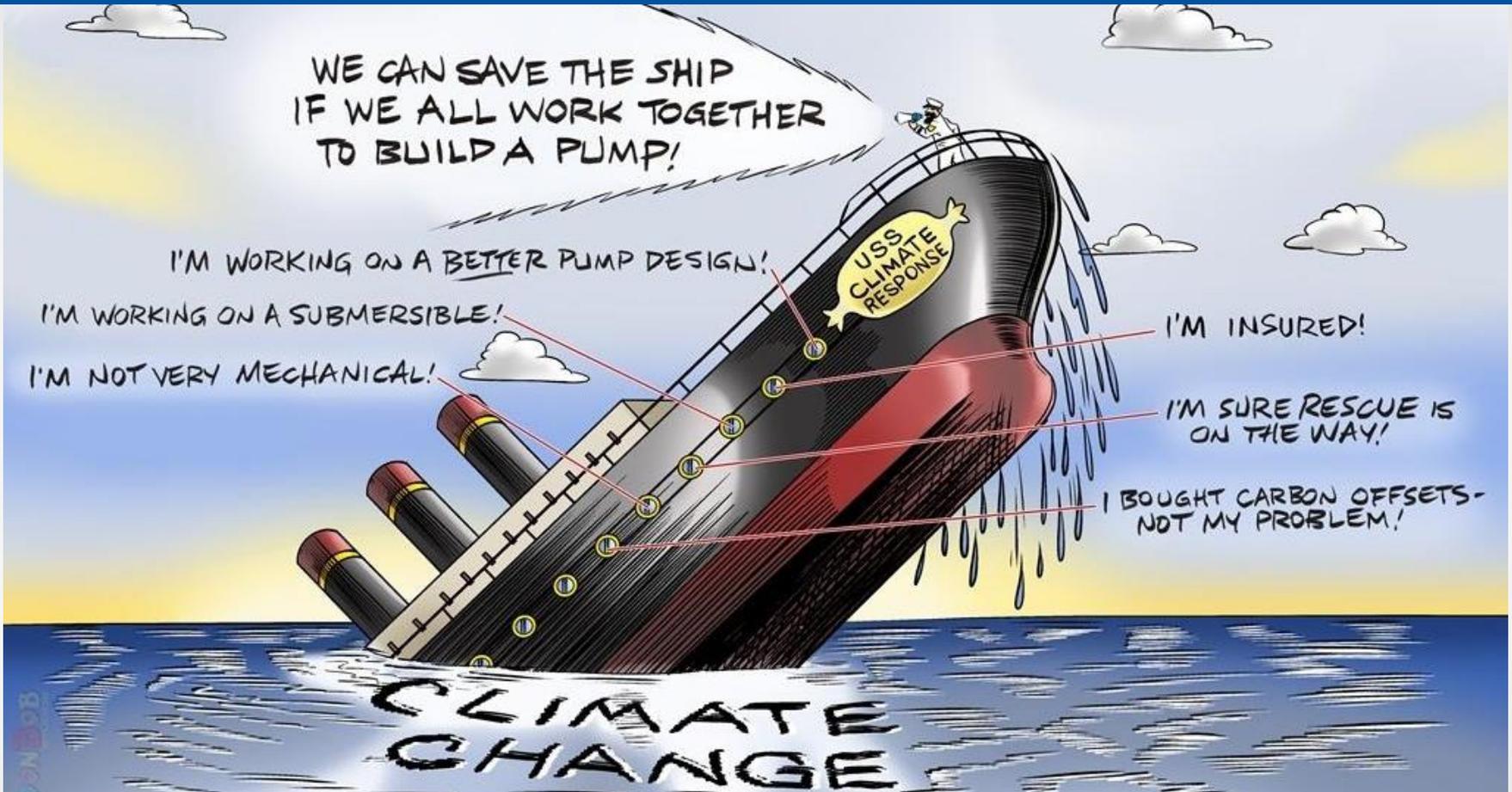
Prosperity



Small Island Developing States in
the battle against Climate
Change - New horizons for
Climate Diplomacy

Pascal DELISLE

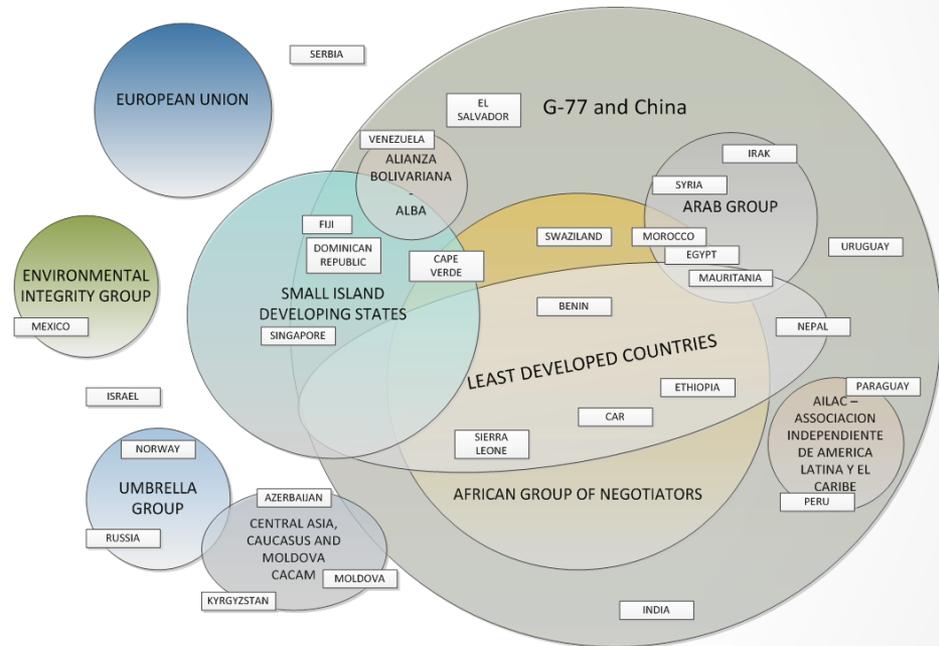
Adviser on Climate Change



1/ The Challenge of collective action



Paris Agreement as a breakthrough for collective action - entered into force on 4 November 2016, 150 ratifications- celebration of global determination and resolve



Emissions reductions commitments kick in in 2020 only
but rules are applicable as of entry into force



Success of Climate Diplomacy at COP 21 (based on E3G and others, study presented 12 June)

Paris Agreement (2015)

- Significant achievement in contemporary multilateral environmental diplomacy
- **Provisions reflected the EU's objectives to a large extent (ambition, transparency, universality)**
- A combination of factors played a role in this success:
 - **US-China** alliance was crucial and provided the foundation for what could be achieved; also defining the limiting lines for ambition.
 - **Lower prices for renewable energy** and **support by major non-state actors** gaining strength worldwide
 - **EU's ambitious policies and its experience** in putting domestic climate policies in place made them an important player: credibility as climate leader/leading by example
 - **EU reoriented its ambitions** to accommodate bottom-up 'nationally determined contributions' and **proactively engaged in coalition-building and bridge-building- Importance of local outreach, demarches, public diplomacy/ AOSIS and High Ambition Coalition.**
 - **EU mobilized diplomatic network and cooperation agencies, providing increased climate finance and technical assistance** for the elaboration of climate action plans and INDCs, building confidence and enabling parties to submit commitments. Legitimate as global leader/walking the talk
 - **French Presidency** built trust and directed the negotiations towards an ambitious outcome.
- With Paris, the EU therefore consolidated its role as a **'leadicator' (leader and mediator)** in international climate policy



Climate Diplomacy ahead of COP 22



- ➔ Outreach on ratification: 55/55
 - ➔ Outreach on early action
 - ➔ Portraying European domestic action, solidarity and support
 - ➔ Sharing priorities for COP 22 on Paris rulebook and respect for the Paris balance
- ↓
- Unity maintained in spite of US elections



2/ Beyond the "deal": climate diplomacy in the implementing phase

Political momentum

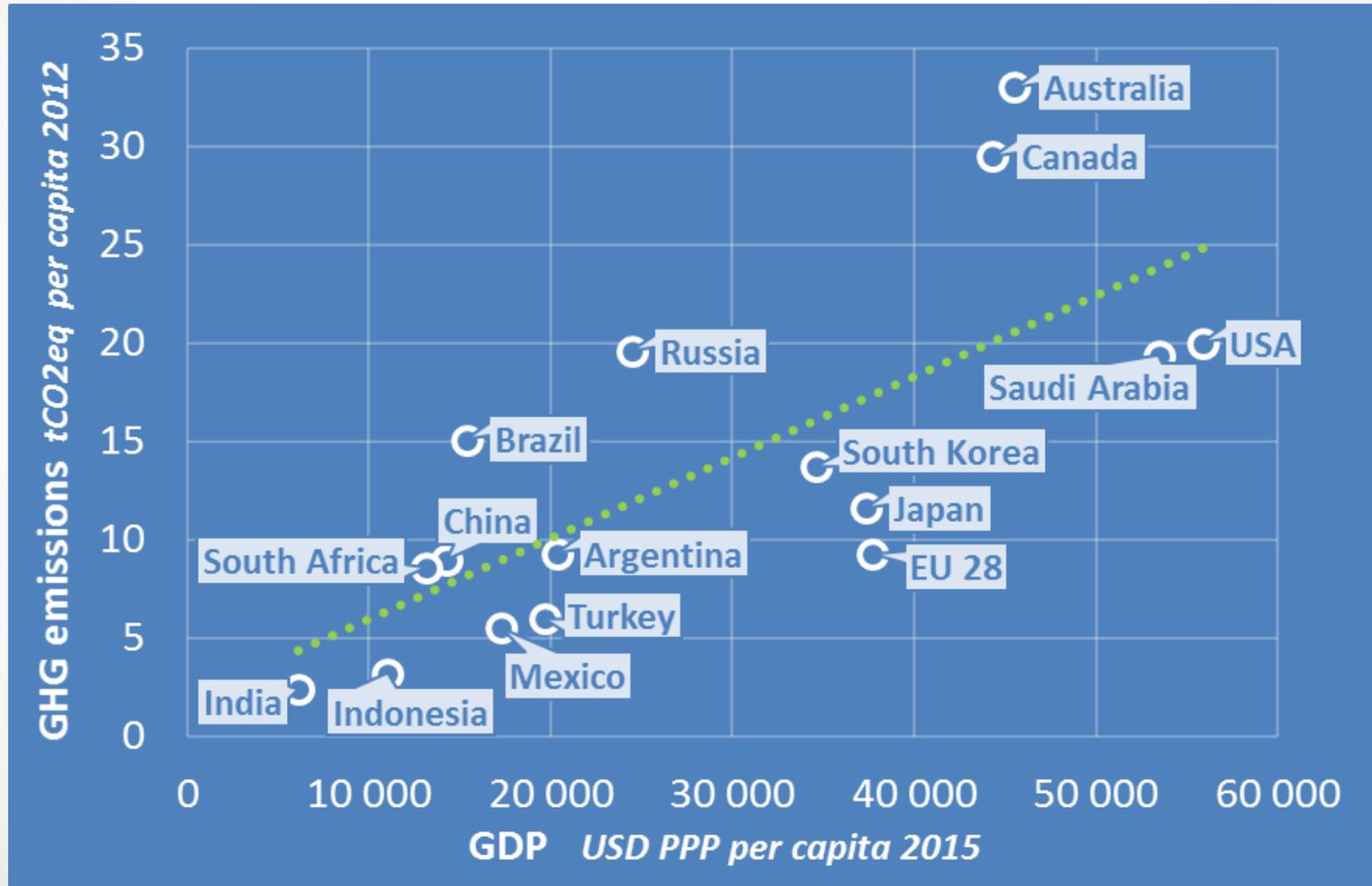
- Renewed focus on climate diplomacy in spite (?) of US hesitations ?
- From UNGA and Climate week to COP 23: maintaining the momentum: rulebook, facilitative dialogue, etc

Moving to implementation on the ground

- Global mitigation: a long way to go but "Schumpeterian" optimism
- The challenge of facing the consequences: adaptation, resilience, human and hard security



Global mitigation: a long way to go but Schumpeterian optimism





Energy poverty

Climate change

Access to electricity (% of population)

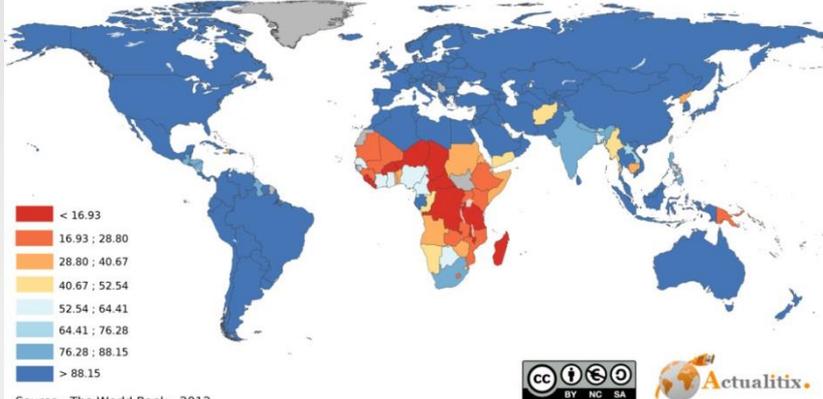
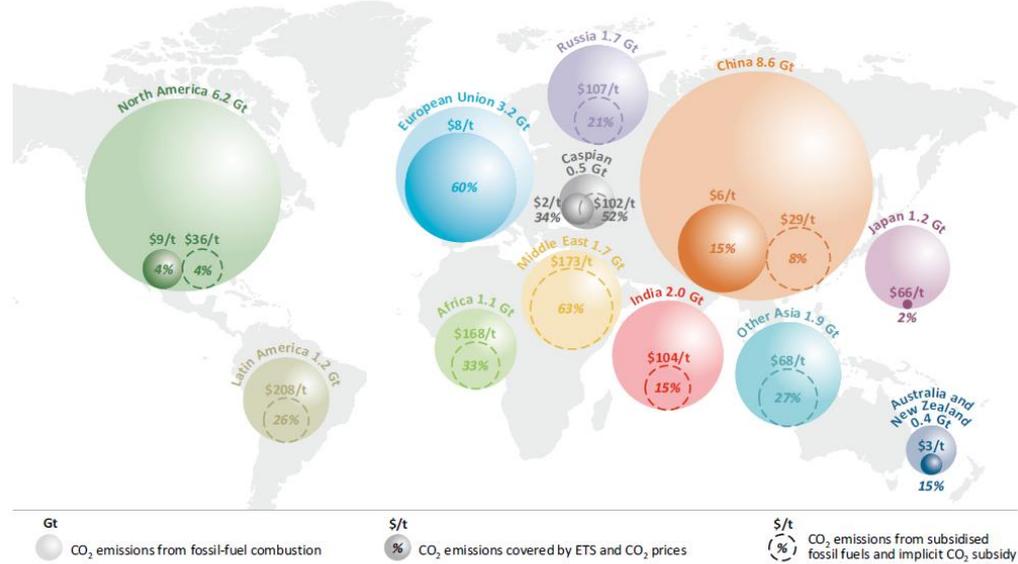


Figure 1.2 Energy-related CO₂ emissions in selected regions, 2014

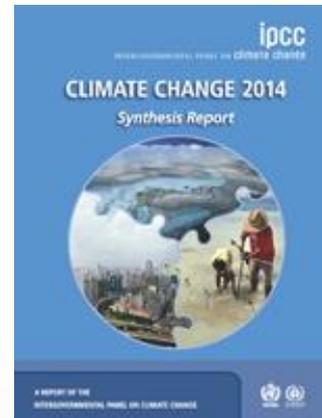


Notes: The implicit CO₂ subsidy is calculated as the ratio of the economic value of those subsidies to the CO₂ emissions released from subsidised energy consumption. ETS = emissions trading scheme.

Globally 1.2 billion people are without access to electricity (IEA, 2016)

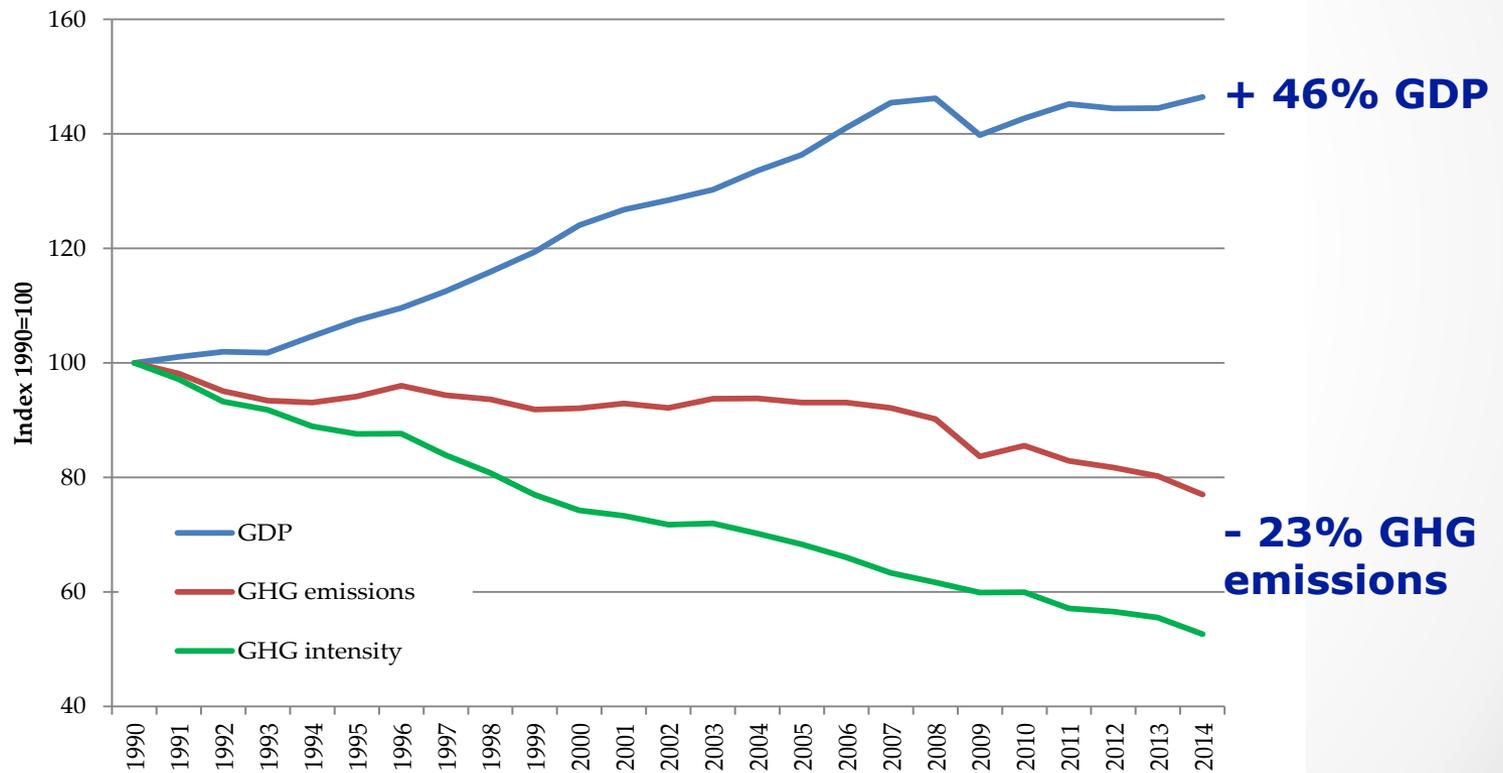
Around 3 billion people cook and heat their homes using open fires and simple stoves burning biomass (wood, animal dung and crop waste) and coal. Over 4 million people die prematurely from illness attributable to the household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels (WHO, 2016).

Greenhouse-gas emissions from the energy sector represent roughly two-thirds of all anthropogenic greenhouse-gas emissions. CO₂ emissions from the sector have risen over the past century to ever higher levels. Effective action in the energy sector is, consequentially, essential to tackling the climate change problem (IEA Report on Energy and Climate Change 2015).





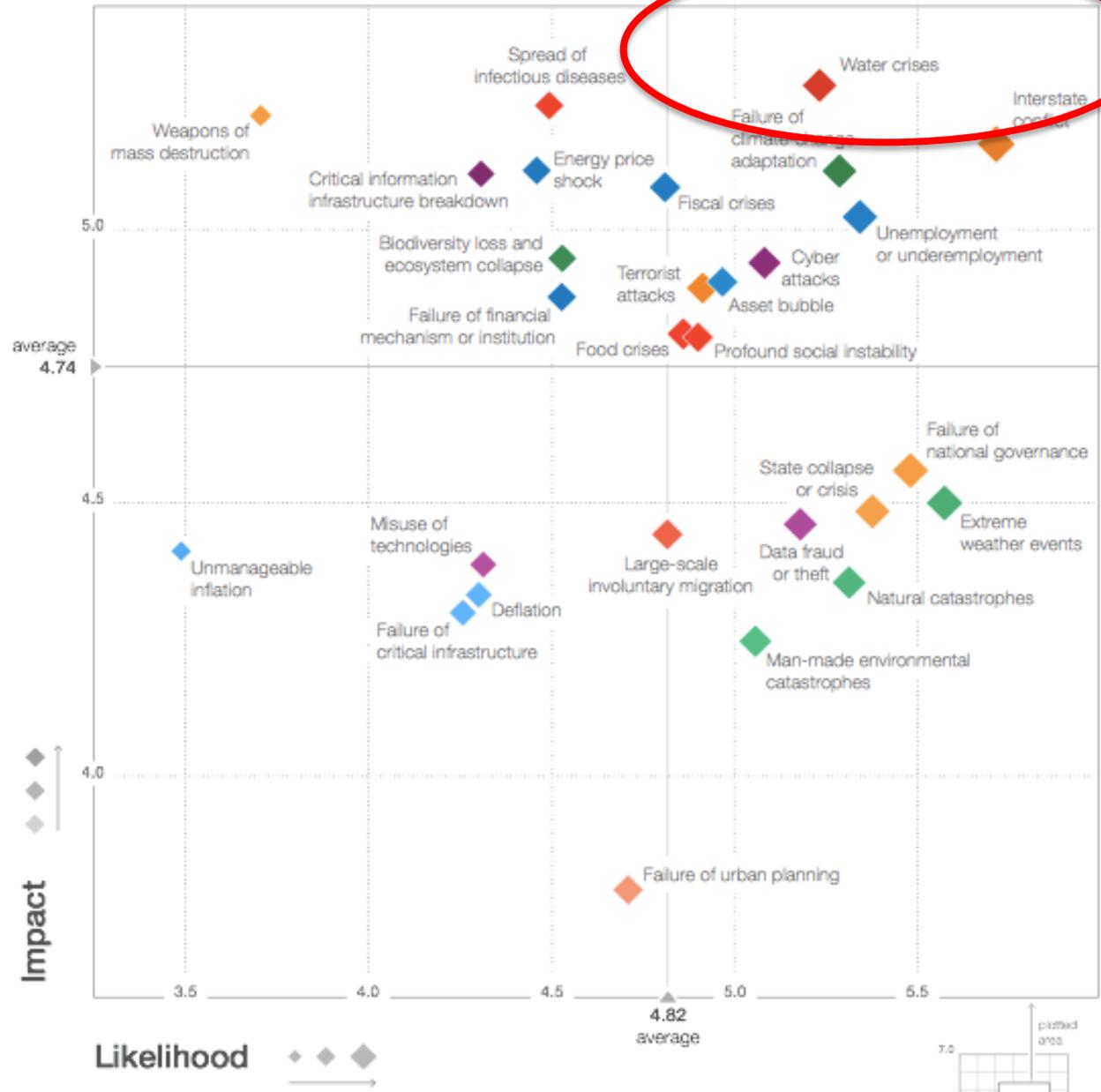
EU experience: absolute decoupling



Source: European Commission based on data compiled by EEA

Facing the consequences: adaptation, resilience, security

Figure 1: The Global Risks Landscape 2015

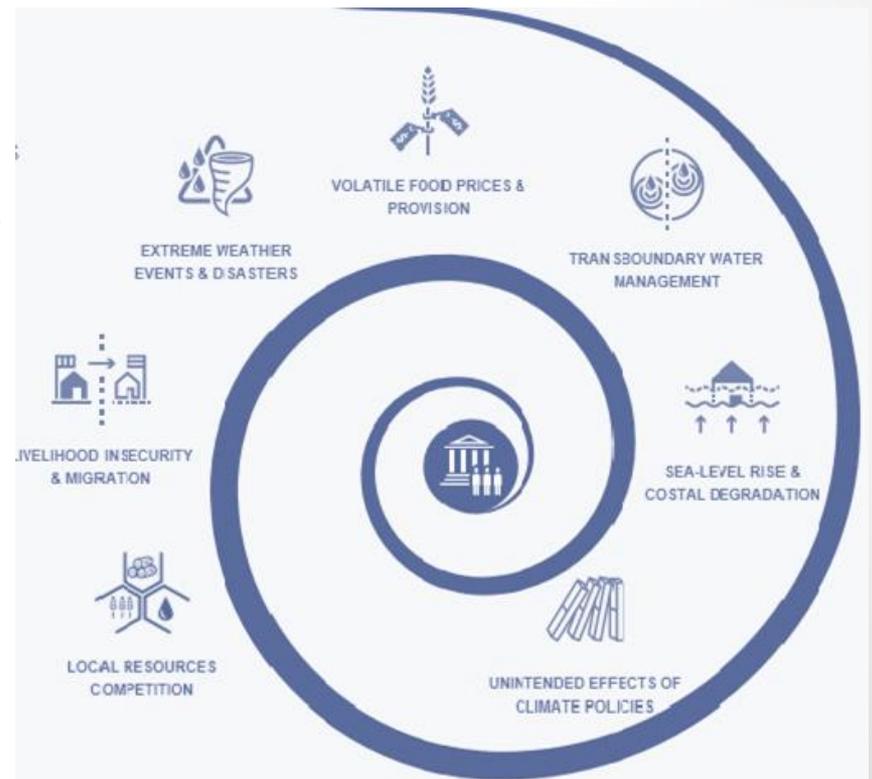




Addressing the consequences of Climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE AS THE ULTIMATE THREAT MULTIPLIER

*"When the **impacts of climate change interact with other stresses**, the combination can overburden weak states, spurring social upheaval and sometimes violent conflict. Even seemingly stable states can be pushed **towards instability** if the pressure is high enough or shock is too great. **Seven compound climate-fragility risks emerge** when climate change interacts with other social, economic, and environmental pressures."*





3/ New horizons for climate diplomacy as policy integrator

- Connecting political momentum to action on the ground
- Expanding outreach to new constituencies (NSA, etc)
- Bridging political dialogue, policy dialogue and cooperation
- Empowering NDC as interface



Beyond the environmental box: an emerging blueprint for climate diplomacy

- Implementation of 2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and Energy Union - link Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and development strategies
- Council Conclusions on Climate Diplomacy 2015, Energy Diplomacy 2015, Energy and Development 2016
- Council Conclusions on climate diplomacy 2016
- New European Consensus for Development
- Council Conclusions on Implementing the EU Global Strategy - EU climate and energy diplomacies 2017



Climate diplomacy as "policy integrator"

- Climate Diplomacy as coherence builder: aligning political dialogue with policy cooperation
- Connect existing fora, regional and bilateral dialogues, action plans and summits with experience sharing, cooperation
- Requires additional focus on non state actors: example of the International Urban Cooperation programme/Global covenant of Mayors
- Mitigation: special focus on major economies (G20) represent 80% GHG emissions
- EU has solid experience to share: mitigation, adaptation, mid-century strategies



Focus on national pledges

- In 2014-15, the EU and its Member States have supported nearly 100 countries for the elaboration of their intended national contributions (INDCs) through a range technical assistance programmes with a thematic or regional focus to assist in these areas.
- Further embedding the NDC goals into the national development strategy and the sustainable development goals;
- Increasing awareness and ownership of the NDC goals across branches of government, in parliaments, and with national civil societies and private sector stakeholders;
- Prioritizing and organising deliverables including legislative acts and institutional arrangements;
- Translating high-level targets into sectoral roadmaps and bankable projects;
- Mobilising finance from the national budget, private investors and international sources of support including EU aid instruments and the GCF;
- Managing data and information to enable and facilitate evidenced-based policy implementation, monitor impacts, demonstrate results and share good practices.



THANK YOU

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